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ur friends who favor us with manuscripis publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## Architectural Intelligence. We respectfully announce to the

surplus-haters in the Congress that up to Dec. 10 bills of a porcine character amounting to \$77,688,804 had already been introduced in Congress. The majority of these are for public

buildings.

The inflow has only just begun. It is obvious that there will be no difficulty in disposing of a \$100,000,000 surplus, if these drastic measures of reduction are enacted.

And, if they are enacted, there will be mighty small encouragement for the surplus-reducers who come late.

### Official Entertaining Aboard Ship.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken a step that should please naval officers by suggesting to the chairman of the House Naval Committee that an allowance be made to each flag officer afloat to be used by him as "table money." In his letter Secretary Long says that the Department has occasionally made grants to officers from its contingent fund to enable them to meet the cost of certain entertaining; but that it has not granted every request for such an allowance, and only recently has declined to make one to the Commanderin-Chief of the North Atlantic squadron, though his request was offered in view of large formal entertainments made necessary by the cruise of the fleet among the West Indies, where stops at important foreign military and naval stations are frequent and entertainments inevitable. Mr. Long says that as much as \$871 was allowed to the commander of the Oregon in December, 1898. One thousand dollars was allowed to Rear Admiral MILLER when he went to represent the United States at Queen Vic-TORIA'S jubilee in 1897. The Secretary continues:

"Because the Department appears to lack authority to make allowance for frequent and usual necessary official entertaining which is expected of commanding officers and flag officers. these officers are often put to a large and apparently unjust expense, for while they may recover from the Department when the expenditures are considerable and unusual, the constant less formal entertaining puts them to a considerable expense, all of which at present they must pay out of their own pockets. The low rate of pay allowed our flag officers compared with the total pay and allowances of foreign flag officers puts them at a disadvantage, which reacts upon the Government, for with the lower pay they can less satisfactorily per form the very important duty of the naval officer in time of peace, namely, the cultivation of cers commanding our squadrons and vessels shall when they get it. lations, and, indeed, they cannot decline many of the invitations received abroad without giving offence. Such invitations having been accepted, it would be discreditable to the Government if the courtesy were not returned in a fitting manner. Moreover, it is expected that in proper case our officers shall offer such courtesles and entertainof their duty in the port may seem to call for."

At local celebrations our officers often have to repay formal courtesies; as, for instance, at the recent opening of the Charleston Exhibition; and when the Chicago was sent around Africa to show our flag in the various ports, her officers had to foot the bills for the official entertsining. Mr. Long shows in a table sumes the familiar and violently aggresthat, rank for rank, British flag officers sive guise of strikes and boycotts. receive \$5.329 as pay and from \$3.552 to \$7,995 as "tab'e money," where ours get only from \$5,500 to \$7,500 as pay. Some British flag officers affoat are Vice-Ad-

would receive a total of only \$15,000 as table money, and the sums allowed to other officers would not exceed that amount very largely, we presume.

the real of doing justice to our naval of pay. "Five possite's month" ex- attributes to "the small possitere" Now, officers in a matter apparently of little hibits a scannin putting all his energy as the Bostonians are learned and scienimportance, but really of much conce- into pulling a to; c. with "lour pounds tille persons, familiar with vaccination." quence in view of the weight etruching a menth, a second man has to be called, and aware that smallpox is an easy disto the proper return of international to with Times pourds, ten shillings a case to guard against, we don't see why

proporting the way for the gradual abouting of classes in Contract Vant Africa, in the first step its a policy that will require many years for its fulfilment. It is the purpose at present only to enable giners to purchase their freedom to compet musters to care for them in masters to give all bondauon one-third seizer. This is not a new phase of the for that oblustment troffic has been augshare raiding, for there is none in German fant Africa. The decree in brief pink at the oftennia authorition in the estate of the undergroup of domestic sheary,

next few years. The practice is now the Louden School Board the contractor was as much of a crame as a sours. The envision the Congo Free State and the Louden School Board the contractor was as much of a crame as a sours. The envision that the month They do not be action to act as a sours. The envision that they excited the month. They are the Louden School Board the contractor was as much of a crame as a sours. The envision that they excited the month. They are the Louden School Board the contractor was as made to act as a contractor of a crame as a sours. The envision that they excited the month of a crame as a sourse. The envision that they excited the month of a crame as a sourse. The excited the contractor of a crame as a sourse. The envision that they excited the contractor of a crame as a sourse. The excited the envision that they excited the contractor of a crame as a sourse. The excited the excited the excited that they excited the excited the excited that they excited the excited the excited the excited the excited the excited the excited that they excited the excited the excited that they excited the excited the excited that they excited that they excited the excited that the excited that they excited the

years ago were the greatest fields of the slave hunt. Within the past few months the French have established their supremacy near Lake Chad. It is now certain that, with the French, English and Germans cooperating in the central and western Sudan, the days of slave caravans to Tripoli and Morocco will soon be numbered. Slave raiding and an active trade in slaves are still features of the eastern part of the French Congo, territory which has not yet been effectively occupied.

But Germany is the first colonial power in Equatorial Africa to move against the institution of slavery itself, whose abolition is rendered all the more difficult by the fact that from time immemorial it has been one of the bases of life among these barbarous peoples, who themselves appear to be perfectly willing to enter into bondage if they need the protection of stronger neighbors or think they can thus better their condition.

We have little idea of the extent of domestic slavery in Africa. REICHARD'S estimate that seventy million blacks are held in bondage in that continent is undoubtedly too large, though the conscientious work and writings of this able explorer entitle his opinions to careful consideration. But no tribe is known that does not hold slaves except the warlike Massai, who do not admit foreign elements among them even as bondsmen. Slavery permeates every part of barbarous Africa, slaves being more numerous in many tribes than free men. The redeeming feature is that it is the mildest type of bondage. It is well known that the misery and horror of slavery are far less marked among peoples of a low order of culture than among those of higher development. The very fact that many of the slaves of Africa accept their condition as a matter of course and do not even regret it increases the difficulty of erad-

icating the system. As a rule, the slave is well treated. It is the duty of the master to provide food, shelter and such clothing as is worn. It has been said repeatedly that less work was required from the slates on the Arab plantations of the upper Congo than is usuall: done by the free natives. Explorers have told of the difficulty in many places of distinguishing slaves from free men. In Uganda and in other countries slaves have risen to high position among the people. Many of the so-called Arabs are the children of slave mothers, and marriages between free girls and slaves are not uncommon. These barbarous tribes cannot be judged by our standards. One of the most competent observers in East Africa says that if the slave " is well fed, well clothed and is permitted to marry to his liking, he soon forgets that he has a father, mother, sisters or children."

The Germans are wise to be content with gradual progress toward the end they expect to reach. To throw freedom into the laps of these slaves as a present would demoralize all the blacks of East Africa and do more harm than good. The palpable aim of the present decree is to teach the slaves that freedom is worth having and worth working for: as soon as they realize this fact they will be fitted by their new stage friendly relations abroad. It is expected that off of development to appreciate freedom

# The Ca' Canny System.

In a series of articles on "The Crisis in British Industry," lately published by British manufacturers are now less welcher. ments in our own and foreign ports as the nature | qualified than ever before to compete with German and American rivals, because they are held back by a new and dangerous instrument of chercion on the part of their employees. Trades unionism, it appears, is much more difficult to cope with when it takes the new, insidious form of curtailing the volume of individual production, than when it as-

By political economists the new instrument of coercion would be described trade unionists themselves it is known mirals or Admirals, and consequently as the "Ca' Canny" proc ss. The significance of this simple and handy the heading "Co Canny" a British or boat trade journal gives four illustrations. But the Transcript found no such cred-Probably \$10 000 n year would cover showing how to work for different rates stable cause for the duliness, which it bills and propose to make the issue over Probably \$10 000 n year would cover showing how to work for different rates stable cause for the duliness, which it bills and propose to make the issue over time for se for ween them

being substituted for at these typic in many any one term war and was extraord and substitute of any one of the principle worse may be rates principled in the had about around the cases typical war war the London Arieticyting trad. Thurly recovered the cases typical was exampled as and are not also be about a fact as the fact and are not also be about the cases typical was exampled as and are not also also be about the fact and are not also also be about the fact and are not also be about the fact and principle where he remainded in the last section and the remainder of the product slow which studies is colliner work in an accumity true, but limitary resta-Now the more mean of four bounded person to be abuttered for good intell persons in the time fixed by the participate on power heris. The dear trades until for starding house, shops out tady is moving a motion and shirtching trade union to dwelling bouser slope and lady is moving a monor and shrinking and birther promotes built by a price of any increased and hoping up and waving a franched of the contract of th for the Lie also County Council and Lete. and the openink scare. Whereast a Spandon note 3 H and the family a three hand the course of every hereyboar and from here has not and of any drail and there is a few manners of the presence of the Advisor and Hotelen and a first and the second of the free first and the second of the first and the first a of the institution of domestic sintery, which is older than the Egypton periodic fluid in the lives and class of a cortain braid school and continue Artillery Lumpary. The heart class of a cortain braid school and continue article periodic fluid from the fives and continue of the interest of the second in the fives and a continue of the interest of the second in the five of the continue of the interest of the second in the five of the continue of the second in the five of the continue of the second in the five of the continue of the second in the five of the continue of the second in the five of the continue of the second in the five of the continue of the second in The suppression of sieve raiding lend was only two historical a sie? In face to time or early to time the party. The party The suppression of since fraction of the case of all nonther actual for imperiated source raped in Boston. The to rect in sect or sect

bricks per man a day. Had there been any decrease of wages in the brick-laying trade, there might have been some excuse for a resort to the "go easy" principle. As a matter of fact, the wages in this trade have gone up substantially of late years in London; yet, instead of more work being done for the extra money, there is less work done than there used to be. The brickmakers have learned to adopt tactics similar to those of the bricklayers; indeed, from the navvy who digs the foundation to the painter who puts on the last coat of varnish, all the men engaged in the building trades are declared to be "tarred with the same brush" as regards the application of "Ca' canny" methods. Under the circumstances, the marked increase in the cost of buildings

is easily accounted for. From trades of the most varied description the same story comes. There is a universal desire for a fair day's pay, yet there is an almost universal unwillingness among those who are subject to trades union influence to do a fair day's work. The men employed and paid for ten hours evince a steadily growing disposition to put into those ten hours only eight hours' real effort; while those engaged for eight hours will give but six hours of their energy. In a word, the more and more gene, al adoption of the "Ca' canny," or "go easy" principle is eating the very heart out of British industry.

### One More Chance for the Welcher of Nacirema.

Mr. FELIX AGNUS, an employee of the company publishing the Baltimore American, printed in that newspaper on June 16, 1899, over his own name, the challenge and offer here subjoined:

"I do not believe that the conversation alleged by THE NEW YORK SUN to have taken place between Admiral SCHLEY and Lieut. Honoson at the time the Brooklyn turned to the right, just at the beginning of the Santiago fight, ever took

cation, absolutely without foundation, and I will pay to any charitable organization in the city of New York, designated by Tas NEW YORK SUN to receive it, the sum of \$5,000 if THE NEW YORK SUN will produce testimony to prove that the conversation ever occurred."

THE SUN, however, produced the now well-known proof that the alleged conversation between Hongson and SCHLEY was not "a pure fabrication, absolutely without foundation," and it designated the Orthopædic Hospital and called upon and pay over his \$5,000 to that charitable institution.

It was then that Mr. FELIX AGNUS of Nacirema became a welcher. He preferred to incur in the estimation of every honorable man the odium of that name rather than part with the \$5,000 which he had voluntarily staked on his belief that the Hodgson colloquy was a mere fabrication and never occurred. The Orthopædic Hospital has never vet received Mr. AGNUS'S money.

On Dec. 13, 1901, the Court of Inquiry in the Schley case recorded this finding, Admiral DEWEY, Admiral BENHAM and Admiral RAMSAY all concurring:

"On July 3, 1898, about the time the Brooklyn began her turn to starboard, a conversation regarding the proximity of the Texas took place between Commodore SCHLET and Lieut A. ( Hongson."

In the interest of the long-defrauded

# Boston's Nerves.

The Boston Transcript, to us the most revered of Boston's institutions except the sacred Codfish and the Athenaum confesses a lamentable weakness of the city of its idolatry. In a solemn and pathetic editorial article, full of reproof and admonition, it admits and chastises the timidity of Boston. It says that the Boston stores have never had so choice a display of boliday goods as they have this season, yet business is below the as "restricting the output," but among average. The merchants have excelled themselves, but the public hangs back. The goods are many, but the customers are few. The natural explanation would phrase should be obvious enough. When be that the Bostonians prefer to come Mr. Long proposes that \$2,500 be allowed two Scotsmen are walking together, and to this town for their Christmas shopto each flag officer affort, and that flag one walks too quickly for the other, the ping. Here they find more and brighter istier says to the former, "Ca" Canny, shops and here they can unbend from their expenses in "necessary official en-mon, Ca' Canny," which means "Go their air of sedateness and austerity, tertaining which is unusual in amount ... casy, man, go easy ... Applied to the re- cheer up and even be up as late as 11:01 The sum needed would not be large; we lations of a workingman and his em- P M without a disapproving conscience. have only six flug officers office, who ployer, the phrase means, of course. To the Boston visitor, New York is a perthat the employ the wage received, the petual Christinas and he is always as less energetically will one work. Under pleased as Punch to come hither by rail

another goometicals period of their art of "restricting the output" which is passed forms when to a same extraction and the discount forms are made to the proper to make

The incurable may still be heard howling and lamenting their little brown brothers—cannibals included—across the blue sea. Now a few cases of smallpox turn up, and Boston doesn't dare to go

to the store to buy itself a dolly. Oh, dear, what can the matter Is Boston underfed? Has she so weakened her nerves by a continuous medling with other people's business and continuous output of tears and groans over other people's wickedness that hysteria has become her normal state? In venturing to ask these questions we are inspired by a sincere regard for the good old dame, and we are far from suggesting that she isn't as brave as HECTOR or her own JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN. She fears a painted devil, not the real article. She gathers up her skirts and scuttles away at a bogy. She faints at the sight of undrawn daggers. Show her a real danger and she will march up to it boldiy, brandish the umbarell and say "Shoo!" without a tremor; but she is full of phoby of all sorts. Still, out of this evil good is deduced. No Bostonian feels really safe or happy until he is in New York.

For about ten years Mrs. VICTORIA WOOD-HULL MARTIN has been editing and publishing in London a monthly magazine call d the Humanitarian. It has been devoted to the discussion of social and philanthropic questions, and, on the whole, has been an ably conducted, temperate and interesting periodical in its special field. In the December number, Mrs. VICTORIA WOODBULL MARTIN announces that the mental strain involved in carrying on the magazine from month to month is so great that she has decided to discontinue its publication, adding that the cessation of the Humanitarian means merely with her a transference of energy to other channels Her valedictory touches upon some of the past phases of her singular career. There are many of our readers who will be interested in this brief reference to an earlier journalistic enterprise of VICTORIA WOODHULL's in New York:

Many of the subjects which I have dealt with in these pages and elsewhere have come to be freely discussed on the platform and in the press-questions which, at the time I first dealt with them. required unusual courage to grapple with, especially social questions. To that work I have given the best years of my life, through good report and evil, and often in the face of odds which threatened to be overwheiming. More than thirty years ago, realizing how the advancement of humanity depended on the advancement of women, and how large a factor was woman's economic dependence, I and my sister opened a banking and broking business in Wall Street, by way of showing, as a practical object lesson, that women could make their Mr. FELIX AGNUS to redeem his pledge own way in the world. A storm of ridioule, abuse and misrepresentation had to be faced before we succeeded. We also started a paper, which quickly obtained a very large circulation.

How many of those who remember their own attitude and the general attitude of the public toward Woodhull and Claffin's Weekly thirty years ago, would have supposed at that time that its editor would ever command the services as co-laborers in another publication of hers of such men and women of diverse distinction as Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, LOMBROSO, SIT ROBERT BALL, ST. GEORGE MIVART, Prof. MAHAFFY, STOPFORD BROOKE, SIT WALTER BESANT, ALPHONSE DAUDET, the Countesses of MEATH and MUNSTER, the Earls of WEMYSS and WINCHILSEA, Dean FAR-RAB and the Deans of Ely and St. Paul's, the Bishops of Chester and Stepney, Archbishop IRELAND and Cardinal VAUGHAN.

#### CONTEST OVER CURRENCY BILL. House to Decide Whether It Be Referred to Banking or Coinage Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. The contest be-Orthopædic Hospital we now call again tween the House Committee on Banking upon Mr. FELIX AGNUS of Nacirema to and Currency and the Committee on produce his alternately noisy and shrink- Coinage. Weights and Measures over ing checkbook and pay the \$5,000, like the reference of the Overstreet bill to the London Times, it is pointed out that an honest man, or at least like a repentant strengthen the gold standard is scheduled to come up in the House on Tuesday. The special committee from the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee called on the Speaker and laid their grievances before him and were told by him that a change of reference must be made by action of the House. Mr. Southard of Ohio, chairman of the committee, under-

took to catch the eye of the Speaker of Friday, but the latter overlooked him, Friday, but the latter overlooked him, as Representative Overstreet, who introduced the bill, was not ready to take up the matter at that time. Mr. Overstreet desires the bill to be handled by the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he is a member, as was the case with the Gold Standard bill which he presented on the House on behalf of the Bepublican caucus. At that time the Coinage Committee objected to the reference of the hill to the Banking Committee, but did not make a fight on the floor, as it was a caucus measure.

duced by Mr. Overstreet on his own ac-count, and the members of the Coinage Committee claim that as it relates exclu-sively to gold and silver and contains notiing concerning banking or currency, it should go to the Committee on Coinage and not to the Committee on Banking. ey contend that their committee is one the oldest and most highly respected the House committees, deriving its seers direct from the Constitution, which see the Congress the right to commoney d to adopt standards of weights and and to adopt standards of weights and measures. They believe the Committee on Banking and Currency is trying to ab-sorb all the business of handling the money

# Hryan un Housevell

to run known or the new-Bir The wastened sentints common to failure is to the proper return of international controls by the representative of a forugo Government.

Abolishing Slavery to Africa.

The decree of the termining forms that has to be indeed and the form and th Burch is the principle of "Cu County".

In a community size that we consider the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the county which is account size that we consider that the principle of the county which is account to any street extension and the principle of the county of the co

this Address a Minimum actions

## PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Pight for Governor Hottest the State Has Ever Known-Senatorship Involved. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ontest for Governor of Pennsylvania, for a term of four years beginning in January 1903, has already begun to shape itself, and the political leaders of all parties are considering, scheming and planning with a degree of caution, cunning and completeness surpassing all previous campaigns

The election of a Governor next Novemper carries with it the political complexion of the Legislature that will elect a Senator in Congress to succeed Senator Penrose, and, to a limited extent-in the election of twenty-five State Senators for four yearsthe election of a successor to Senator Quay Hence both Quay and Penrose and their ad herents, as well as their opponents and enemies, are deeply interested in what is believed to be the most important campaign for Governor the State has ever

The Republican candidates already openly in the field are Attorney-General John P. Elkin of Indiana county, State Senator H. H. Cumings of Warren county, both from the western part of the State; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Louis Arthur Watres of Luzerne county, the northeastern section; Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart of Montgomery county, the southeastern section of the State; ex-Senator Donald section of the State; ex-Senator Donald Cameron of Harrisburg, and the Hon. William C. Sproul of Delawars county. No Democratic candidates have yet been formally announced, but Judge Harman

Yerkes of Bucks county, adjoining Phila delphia, ex-Judge James Gay Gordon, and ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Philadel-phia and ex-Senator James Henry Cochran of Lycoming county, are all hoping and expecting that the nomination will come to

The Insurgent or half-breed Republicans will not nominate a candidate for Governor, but will indorse the Democratic candidate, and make their fight for Senators and make their light for State Senators and members of the House. The plan of the Insurgents is to earnestly sup-port the Democratic candidate for Gover-nor and candidates for the Senate and House in all Democratic districts and in districts in which the half-breeds make no nomi-nations, in consideration of the Democrats supporting in good faith Insurgent candidates for Senators and Representatives in all the districts in which the Insurgents

all the districts in which the Insurgents make nominations.

The agreement between the high contracting parties is: If the Democrats should elect a greater number of Legislators than the Insurgents, the latter will vote for the caucus candidate of the Democrats for United States Senator, Col. James Madison Guffey, while, upon the other hand, should the Insurgent members outnumber the Democrats, the Democratic members will vote Democratic members will vote

for the Insurgent candidate for Senator.

The leading Republican candidate is
the Hon John P. Elkin, and if it was confidentity believed that his nomination would be approved at the general election there would practically be no other candidate before the State Convention, but the disastrous defeat of George W. Delamater is so recent that apprehension as to the election of Elkin is manifesting itself in the minds of thoughtful Republicans throughout the State, and it is not improbable that Mr. who is a young man, may conclud to wait four years rather than to invite de-feat by forcing his nomination at this time. In that event it is probable that the nomi-nation would lie between Hon Samuel W. nation would be between non Samuel V. Pennypacker of Philadelphia and the Hon Charles E. Rice, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, with the chances favoring Judge Pennypacker, if

he would accept the nomination.

Possibly candidates whose nominations would imperil their party will not plainly see their duty until the fight waxes warm. HABRISRURG, Pa., Dec. 15.

### ROOSEVELT ON PRIZE FIGHTING. A Venerable Albanian's Second Round With a Hoston Youtb.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You Boston correspondent seems to be "surprised" that prize fighting in violation of the New York statute should be condemned instead of being approved.

I remember that several years ago young men of intemperate habits used to say in excuse that they were only following example of the great Daniel Webster. Our Boston correspondent attempts to shield himself in the advocacy of a bad crime by nestling under the wing of the President. Unfortunately for his case the New York statute against prize fighting was passed by our legislature on the express recommendation of Gov. Roosevelt in his annual mes-sage last year and the bill was approved by him as Governor The Governor said: As the law is construed by the Police Depart. ment of New York at present, it permits prizelights pure and simple. If as is alleged, the police are technically justified in so construing the law, it only renders it the more necessary that the law should be repealed. However proper it may have been in its intent and as originally construed and administered, the gross abuses in its present administration make its existence on the statute books of the Empire State an offence against

what they should be that is as healthy pastimes, they become harmful if indulged in to excess, and if their importance in relation to the serious work of life is muscalimated and still more harmful when I wisted into adjuste is of brutality or gambling If the Boston Athen an is a faithful representative of the opinions of a majority of his fellow citizens, I fear that Boston will not any longer be honored as the Athens of America and the leader in education, refinement and culture and is all reforms for the as 'strictle exercise,' 'borney,' 'glove con-tests. The mails are of self defence,' the practice is inherently and incurably had. that receiving no advanced age is some sort of a reproductionable officion, but it is no official, which his smooth consens the properlybers

BENIGN MICROBES.

Man's Indebtedness to the Little Helper His Eyes Cannot See.

From the Washington Times. es kill about fifteen million humas beings a year. Every one who dies of smallpox fever, plague, consumption or any other of the long list of diseases known to humanity ! killed by microbes of various degrees of malig nance. So it seems at first sight that the great est boon which could be conferred upon the human race would be the abolition of microbes the face of this planet. If this could be actually accomplished and all microbes in a moment infectious diseases would certainly disappear; but so also would a good many other things. Like fire, microbes are bad masters, but, on the other hand, such good servants that without them life would

Ever since the first farmer turned cream

into butter man has been making microbes

be impossible for a week.

work for him. A microbe shaped like a little rod ferments cream, and without it no amount of shaking or churning would turn the cream into butter. A similar microbe converts our into cheese. The butter and cheese microbe must have air, and cheese, like Roquefort and Gruyere differ in flavor from having been exposed to the air for a longer or shorter time. The yearty liquor allowance of a British inhabitant is about thirty-three and one-quarter gallors. But for microbes, there would be no such thing as wine, beer or spirits. Beer yeast is nothing but a microbe which grows so quickly that one becomes 35,000 in forty-eight hours. It works so hard turning sugar into spirit that unless it is given full play it will burst a cask or bottle like to much gunpowder. These microbes, when under a microscope, look like strings of roughly made beads. The microbe that turns graps juice into wine residee on the skin of the grape: the one that makes the mait and hop liquor seethe and work is generally started to business by putting into the mixture some of the soun from old fermented beer.

Bakers would be badly off indeed if millions of slaves in the way of microbes were not ready to work for them. A morsel of yeast is put into a mixture of flour and water, and masses of little workers immediately turn to and convert the starch of the flour into sugar, and—when this is done—the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The gas rises, and turns the stoday dough into a light sponge, leaving the baker nothing to do but mould his lonves and put them into the oven.

Another useful little microbe is always tolling away turning cider or wine in to vine-gar for our pickles and salade. Mother of vinegar, as this little creature is known, looks, when macmified, like a series of tiny chains with rather long links. It does its work quite unsided. All it asks is to be kept from great cold. Vinegar makers usually put 100 pints of vinegar into a barrel, with en pints of winesar into a barrel, with the pints of winesar line a second to be made with our suppos

smallpox than the same kind of such an imvaccination having proved such an immense success. Pasteur and others considered that all diseases might possibly be
fought in the same kind of way. Pasteur's
most famous experiments have been for
the cure of hydrophobis. This terrible
form of madness is caused by a poison incoulsted by the teeth of a mad dog or otheanimal. The poison from a wolf's mouth oculated by the teeth of a mad dog of other animal. The poison from a wolf's mouth is the worst, from that of a dog, next in vigulence. Pasteur discovered that hydrophobia germs from a monkey were not so virulent as those from a dog, and that, by inoculating a rabbit or a guinea-pig, the poison might be still further reduced in strength. The first human being saved by these weakened microbes was Joseph Meister, a boy of 9 years, who was bitten by a mad dog on the 4th of July, 1885. During the next ten days thirteen injections were made getting gradually stronger and stronger. The boy got well, and since that time these microbes in harness have been used to save hundreds of lives yearly. Only five per thousand of Pasteur patients die.

# Wife's Bills and Husband's Checkbook.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Is it not likely that some cruel and hard-hearted and improvident men will become literally delirious with rapture when they learn of the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the effect that a of the Supreme thousand may not always be held responsible husband may not always be held responsible for hells incurred by his wife? The case for bills incurred by his wife? before that tribunal was brought by Katherine O'Connell et al . dressmakers, against Ethelinda M Shera for the purpose of recovoring a balance of \$4.706, alleged to be due on the defendant's account. Testimony was given to show that the plaintiffs had been accustomed invariably to issue all of the defendant's bills in her own name; the defendant a limit in her own harms, that the articles were sent to her at her own request that she alone had agreed upon the prices charged, and that she personally had hade a part payment on account of her in-destedness. Absolutely no reference to her husband, the phatotals slieged, ever had been much by the defendant in any of her transdefendant averred, on the other hand,

The defendand averred, on the other hand, that she was a married woman, that she was shown by the plaintiffs to be such that the groods in question were not d divered to be upon her own credit, but upon the credit of the himself of the product of the product of the himself of the product of the product of the himself of the credit of the himself of the credit of the trade of the true that the presumption is that the arise of the true triple of the credit of the trade of the true triple of the credit of the triple of the credit of the credit of the credit of the triple of the credit of the credit of the credit of the was enacted all despitation of a married with the product of the credit of the credit of the was enacted all despitation of a married with six may been applied and bind invised to the cape way as a frame rate. mine find? It countries to make also to me impages the remarkation has blue agreet of their translation. The translation has blue agreet of their translation. The countries there are considered to considered. The publishes their same that of sold were presented given to a property present to a manufacture to be a substituted that considered their considered to be substituted to the same publishes are not written a picker blue places and of some a picker blue places and a substitute principle that places are not substituted to the places of th

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## POLITICAL NOTES.

The State Senate has 35 Republicans and 15 Democrats, and the Assembly 106 Republicans, 2 Demograte and 2 Independent Demograts. joint beliet the parties are represented as follows: 161 Republicans, 57 Democrats and 2 inde pendent Democrate.

In the last Congress two-thirds of the Senators and nearly two-thirds of the Representatives were lawyers. The present House has twelve farmers, two planters, one druggist, two mine operators and one vessel master.

There was no election for District Attorney in Kings county this year, the term of the present District Attorney not expiring until Dec. 31, 1963 The term of the District Attorney of Queens con expires on Dec. 31, 1902. New York and Richmon. the other two counties included within the territory of the Greater New York, both elected District Attorneys this year.

There are in Boston 64,228 houses in addition to 100 hotels and 558 family hotels. Attention he been called to these figures by the contraver which has been going on over the charges of e travagance in Boston's municipal expenses. These have been considerably increased in late years but to an amount no larger than the growth Boston in population and wealth justifies, declared. Boston, one of the richest cities in country, has a municipal debt of \$56,000,000.

When elected by the Idaho Legislature to the United States Senate to succeed F. T. Dubets, not his colleague. Senator Heitfeld received 39 votes for Dubols, and one for his vote was made up of 25 Populists, 18 Democrat and I Republican. Recently Senator Heltfeld has man of the Populist State Central Committee, announcing his withdrawal from the Populist part

There are one physician in the present Senate and four physicians in the present House of Repre-sentatives. There is one clergyman in the present

A grandson of Alexander Hamilton has died in Florida and a grandson of Henry Clay has been appointed a Federal Judge in Virginia.

The effacement of the Populist party in the prairie ates of the West, where it gained its strongest foothold in 1890, and where it continued strong for a number of years, has been followed by a similar break-up in those Southern States, in which the Populist party gained at the same period s strong following. The abuses in administration of sundry departments in States in the South under Democratic control could not be, or at least were not, opposed by the Republican party, largely made up of, if not dominated by, colored voters or by white newcomers from Northern States n such constituencies the necessity of an outside party was, therefore, obvious, and the Populis organization supplied it.

in most of these States the menace of negro domit nation has passed, and there being no need for the list organization has disbanded.

In the mining States of the Pacific and Northwest What vote it polled in these States was furnished by the Silver Republican party, so-called, the members of which have, with very few exceptions, now resumed their places in the Republican party

The four States in which woman suffrage is estab ished, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, are noted for the radical changes which they made in declarations of political preference. In 1896 the year later they had 8,000. Utah gave Bryan 23.000 majority in 1896 and four years later went against him by 2,100. Wyoming was carried by the Republicans in 1892, by the Pusionists in 1896 and by the Republicans again in 1900.

The dean of the Massachusetts Legislature to convene in January, is Charles Henry Green of Northfield, who was first elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1878. He served on the gunboat Stars and Stripes during the Civil War and at the recent election the town in which he resides was carried by the Republicans by a vote of 141 for Gev. Crane to 78 for Josiah Quincy. For Mr. Green's Republican opponent it gave 34 votes only against 818 for Green.

Under the proposed system of direct nominations every Republican elector might, prior to 1904, go on record as favoring a candidate for President, and whoever received the largest number of votes would be chosen, without the interference of any national convention. The Democrats, the Pro-hibitionists, the Socialists and perhaps the woman suffragies would do the same.

The "Thumb on Trigger" Sort of Thing To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: The letter of the head of the stairs with his thumb on the trig ger of his revolver." recalls a thrilling serm-once heard preached by Dr. Talmage. "Pait ness to Duty, Even Unto Death," was, I suppose, the subject, though the rest of the sermon fade from mind before the preacher's illustration of a railroad engineer who went to his death in a colision "with his hand on the throttle and his foot or

Query: Was this engineer an acrobat! Both throttle and eirbrake lever are commonly near the level of an engineer's shoulder. Or was this particular engine controlled by a contrivance similar to that on an loe wagon! BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 14.

luckiep's" remarks about the female novelet who rote of the ship's mate "standing at the head of by Hen, are the stairs of a ship anyway! panion way." "poop ladder" or "hatch-ladder" are more see going expressions. It is easy to see that this female novelist has had no experience with triggers and it is now apparent also that she's Do see lawyer

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. TO THE EUITOR OF THE SUR-SE! Please put me in the same os tegory with "Kentuckian" and me in the same ca tegory with a mentucian and explain the following literary licenses which I find is a female sovelist's book. "How much do I owe you. John: a dime or a nickelt" Time: The day Sumter was fired on

I was not aware that Virginia had a coinage of her own at that time, and I think it was in the Tos that nickels were first coined by the Government Here is another, also by a female novelist Scene New Orieans, time 1728, heroine enters bacheior's room and finds on his table "pipes, to bacon, revolvers, awords," &c.

isn't she a bit shead of time with the 'revolvers'.
A little later on in the same book the here puls down his "quill" and stops writing to the Govern To have been up to date and in keeping with the revolvers, why didn't she have him put dust. his fountain pen and use the telephone hatta

From the London tricks.
One of the results of the investigation of a spethey found books tooded mountainy to moreover, hard grain moreover, straight at tucco pigasin call sain crounded and legibors all of which, on close obser-amination were found to be the ordinary sheepsale, on which had been stone to imitate The committee, foreign a and the iderations had bengint under the impression that they a

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